### NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1875.-TRIPLE SHEET.

# FINANCIAL COMPLICATIONS.

PACIFIC MAIL FINANCES. ALLEGED HEAVY DEFALCATION - FOUR BUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS DEFICIT IN THE CHINA ACCOUNTS--BECALL OF THE CHINA AGENT.

Speculative circles were agitated yesterday by the announcement of an alleged heavy defalcation and misappropriation of funds to the extent of \$500,000, in one of the large corporations doing business on Wall-st. The rumor floated about the street exciting distrust and causing apprehension by reason of its uncertainty as to the corporation. After careful inquiry it was finally discovered that the origin of the rumor grew out of the investigation into the finances of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

When the Dillou administration went into power, searching investigation into the actual condition of the Company was begun, with a view to ascertaining its resources, and in order to make the necessary arrangements for placing it on a proper business basis. According to the statements of one of the attachés of the Company, in their researches the new directors discovered that by the books of the corporation there were about \$250,000 or \$300,-600 to the credit of the Company at the China agencies. With the object of utilizing this amount to meet the necessary disbursements of the Company, theyt elegraphed to the China agent for the money, but were startled to receive in reply telegrams to the effect that instead of owing the Company any money, the accounts of the China agencies had been overdrawn \$110,000, viz.: \$80,000 at Hong Kong and \$30,000 at Shanghai. This remarkable statement of affairs excited the utmost astonishment among those interested in the Company, and materially disarranged some of their calculations, as it made a difference of between \$350,000 and \$400,000.

Indignant at the discovery of the fraud, the officers of the Company recalled the China agent by telegraph, and instructed A. Center, formerly the Company's representative in Japan, to go to China and take control. The recalled agent was formerly a Wall-st, stock jobber, named Henry Hart. He was an appointee of Rufus Hatch, late Managing Director, and has been summoned here to make an explanation of the extraordinary deficit. Whoever has been guilty of fraud will be prosecated to the fullest extent by the officers of the Company. A hope has been expressed that there may have been a misunderstanding of the cable messages, which were in cipher, but it is not re-

STATEMENT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT. George S. Scott, Vice-President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, said last evening that there was an apparent discrepancy in the China accounts to the amount of about \$125,000; but the Company had not the slightest evidence that there had been any defai-. He, personally, had no reason to be-that there had been any defaication, and he based his opinion on the fact that as soon as Mr. Hart had received his justructions to return to New-York he had set sail for San Francisco. This, he thought, would hardly have been the case had there been anyng criminally wrong in his accounts; for he might have remained where he was, and been beyond the reach of any law which the Company could have brought to bear upon him. Mr. Hart had arrived at San Francisco, as apany had been officially informed, and left by rail for New-York on April 2. He is therefore within three days' journey of this city, and may be expected by Friday or Saturday at the latest. He (Mr. Scott) did not believe that the Company would lose any money by the transaction, but that every dollar of discrepancy could be accounted for in a satisfactory manner so far as Mr. Hart was concerned. There were several ways to account for the discrepancy, such as mismanagement, the failure of remittances to reach their destination, and heavy expenses which had not yet come to the knowledge of the Company, although at the present time he had no actual knowledge nor positive surmise as to how such things could be. He, however, thought it would be very unjust to charge any one with being a defaulter with so little evidence. He knew that several of the directors did not agree entirely with him in this view of the case; but until the facts were known it was only fair, in his opinion, to give the most charitable view of the case. He had telegraphed to China for further details of the actual financial condition of affairs. It was true that Mr. Hart had been ordered home, and that A. Center had been appointed to take charge of the China agency; and he had no doubt but that, after the investigation of the financial affairs of that agency had been made, Mr. Hart would be removed from the

EUPTURE BETWEEN THE PANAMA AND PACIFIC MAIL COMPANIES.

ABROGATION OF THE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER CON-TRACT-THE CHINA TRAFFIC TO GO OVER THE PACIFIC RAILROADS AND PACIFIC MAIL TO RE-CEIVE ONE-HALF OF THE RECEIPTS-THE PAN-AMA RAILROAD COMPANY THREATENS TO START A RIVAL LINE.

A bitter war has been inaugurated between the Papama Railroad interest on the one hand and the Union Pacific and Pacific Mail interests on the other. It will be remembered that when Sidney Dillon and associates entered into the administration of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, almost the first act was to endeavor to arrange a working basis which would be generally satisfactory. While the representatives of the several companies agreed that such an arrangemen would be desirable, yet there was such a conflict of opinion as to what would be a proper division of profits that the conference terminated, and at the annual election of directors of the Panama Railread Company on Monday all the Pacific Mail representatives were

dropped from the list. At the organization of the Board yesterday Trenor W. Park was elected President, J. C. G. McCullough Vice President and W. J. Emett Secretary and Treas Panama Company passed a resolution giving notice to the Pacific Mail Company that, at the expiration of 90 days, the present contract regulating the division of profits would be abrogated. The Pacific Mail directors caused word to be sent to the Panama Company that they would waive the 90 days' notice, preferring that the contract should be abrogated immediately, the intention being to ship the Chinese freight over the Pacific Railroad instead of by way of the Isthmus as now, allowing the Pacific Mail Steamship Company onehalf the receipts for freight between China and New York for all the freight thus carried. The Panama peo ple, not to be outdone, threaten the Pacific Mail people with a rival line of steamers, which shall be run in the interest of the Panama Railroad. This condition of affairs becoming known on the street, caused considerable comment, and induced a selling movement, which

affected the prices of the several stocks. The principal cause of the trouble between the compa nies was the following agreement proposed by the Pan-

ama Rullrond Company:

1. All agreements written or verbal, heretofore made to be abrogated, and all basiness between the two companies after the left day of April cert to be done notice this agreement.

2. The Panama Rallrand Company may be taken from New-York to Sen Francisco and From Sen Francisco to New-York and Stammating Company may be taken from New-York to Sen Francisco and From Sen Francisco to New-York and Silvan Granting, unless the number small exceed \$900, and \$10 for each parenter beyond 150°. For passengers other than through N. Y. to S. F., or S. F. to N. Y.), \$22° cach, same as to other lines; the Panama Rallrand to receive for ingluterage \$1. as heretofore.

3. The Panama H. St. to transport all through freight between New-York and San Francisco and San Francisco and New-York that the Compane may deliver, and lighter the same at Panama for the sum of \$26,000 or month, onloss the amount shall exceed 4,000 was per assent, and any excess herord 4,000 tens per month to be paid for, finght and lighterage on freight destined for other notice for the points than through freights, examing to be divided as heretofore and lighterage settled on the latters.

3. The Panama Rall Steameling Computer to ship their coal from New-York Manager Manager and The Panama San The P ama Rullroad Company:

sthmus.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company to ship their coal from New-for Panama via relivesd, and to may \$4 per ton, carriency.

The Panama finitesed Company to currish the Pacific Mail Steam.

Company with offices at Panama without rect, and give the Pacific Steamship Company the market for the sais of coal pt. Panama to

and becausing Company the minter for the naive of the Mail Steamdi The Panama Rallread Company, and the Pacific Mail Steamhio Company to divide earnings on banamas between the Islimus and
New York. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company to receive 66th per
east, and the Panama Rallread Company 32th per cent of the earnings,
land to be agreed upon by the parties.

7. The Panama Rallread Company will not contract with nor carry
treffe for any other lines or persons a routes of the Pacific Mail Steamthip Company for transportation of freights and pussequent support at
local rates, which shall not at any time be less than 1000 per cent above.
We rates and decisions as noted in this contract, without the content in
Vitting of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

8. Payments to be made the — thy of each menth, for earnings of the
Preceding month.

treesting month.

3. The Perind Mail Steamship Company to transport the officers and
entity of the Parama Railroad Company at 8—each. New York to
Panama and Panama to New York, and the Panama Railroad Company
to charge officers and employes of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company
to charge officers and employes of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company

other. This contract to continue for five years, subject to being terminated on notice to the other party. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company then offered the following agreement between the two Companies:

Aux. III. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company should receive not less than \$40 per ton to make the business profitable. Hence a charge of \$50 per ton would be noteconsure to cover the parties of both Companies. The Railroad Company to a great extent holds a resition which controls a monopoly of the business when working in hermony with the overland milmed, and it becomes a question entirely of policy to what the combination should allow a question cutrery of poncy to what the combination should allow a divantageous to the Mail output at the telephone and and advantageous to the Mail output, as the latter mare a profit of not less than \$50,000 a very controlling the market for coal; and Aspinwall should be added to be clause. It is questionable if now saving is made by shipping direct Panana, as double lighterage may be imposed by several cargoes arvive at eace.

agreement would be about as follows: Way freight Through Freight Brunnas Cosl.	\$288,000	<b>\$</b> 838 <b>0</b> 00
War Passengers. Through Passengers. Lighterage	114,000-	138,000
TotaL		\$1,056.000
Their receipts from mail companies in 187; Passengers. Freight (2 months, estimatel)	\$114.670	713,922
Increase, about, 2 steamers a month, New York to Arphuwall, each, 3 steamers, thee Penama to San Francisco, #1 Extenses at New-York including wharf. Isthmus. San Francisco, 3 steamers to Central American ports.	8.000	\$342,078 \$36,000 54,000 7,500 10,000 30,000
Or \$1.764,000 a year		\$1,764,000 \$147,500

\$1,112,000 George S. Scott, Vice-President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, said that he had not been officially informed that the Panama Railroad Company had abrogated their contract with the steamship company; and it would be necessary, before they could do so, that 90 days' notice should be given. He thought that it would be a good thing for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company f the contract was abroguted. He and no belief that any opposition line of steamships would be started, as in his opinion the receipts would not pay the expenses of the engineers. A line might be run via the Panama Railroad, to connect in England with the west coast of South America for the purpose of securing that trade; both certainly could not be run either to New-York or Ean Francisco. The West Coast trade was not enough to support any single enterprise, and he thought that project would not be carried out, and if attempted would prove a failure. Even if a rival steam-ship line was started, he thought it might be for the good of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, as it might give an impetus to business, an incentive of some

however, had no idea that such an enterprise would be

War passengers.

started by the Panama Railroad Company. J. G. McCullough, Vice-President of the Panama Railroad Company, stated that the abrogated contract in question was made in November or December, 1874, at a time when the Pacific mail steamers' route formed a continuous line, with the Panama Railroad, to China and San Francisco. There were then two competing systems of Western travel and traffic, the overland railroads and the Pacific Mail and Panama com-bination. The contract between the latbination. ter companies provided that the Panama Railro d should receive, as its share, 2) per cent of the receipts from passengers, and 25 per cent of the receipts from freight to San Francisco, together with a of the receipts from the China trade. When the revolution in receipts from the China trade. When the revolution in Pacific Mail took place, putting that Company under the control of the Union Pacific Railroad, the Panama Railroad was no longer in condition to receive its share of freight and passengers under the contract, since, under the circumstances, the Pacific Mail Company would throw the traffic into the hands of the overland roads. Thus the old contract, binding the interest of the two companies, was found to be totally inapplicable to their changed relations, and the Panama Company resolved, on that account, to abregate it, there being a provision in the contract authorizing either party to annul it at will. The only reason for annuling the contract, Mr. McCuilouch said, was because the Panama Railroad Company thought it did not receive its lexitinate proportion of the increased rates for freight and passengers. In order to remedy this it would be necessary to make a new contract or arrangement, and this the Pacific Mail Company said they were perfectly willing to do, the only question having been rfectly willing to do, the only question having been retofore as to what was a fair and legitimate propor

tion.

The new contract, Mr. McCullough said, might as well The new contract, Mr. McCallough said, might as well be made with the Pacific Mail Company as any other. The Panama Company were perfectly willing to remain at harmony with the Pacific Mail Company so long as they received what they considered their learitimate share of the increased rates. The object of annulling the contract was not to run in opposition to the Pacific Mail Company, or to favor any other company or midviduals. The Panama Company are ready to contract or arrange with any one who will agree to their terms. Already they have received proposals to put on steamers in extension of their line. One of these propositions came from a private firm of large shipowners in this city, and the other from a London company, which Mr. McCullough believed had never run its steamers to American waters. No negotiations looking to the acceptance of these ofter No negotiations looking to the acceptance of these offers had yet been entered into by the Panama Company. The directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company say that they are very much pleased with the condition of affairs, as the rupture between the Panama and Pacific Mail Companies will send all the freight over the Pacific Railroads, instead of over the Lathmus, as here

# GUARANTEED RAILROAD BONDS.

MEETING OF THE C., C. AND I. C. BONDHOLDERS.

A meeting of the bondholders of the Coumbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad was held vesterday at No. 50 Wall-st., the chief purpose of the meeting being the hearing of a legal opinion and statement in regard to the present value of their bonds, and whether the Pennsylvania Ra Irond Company could

be compelled to make good its alleged guarantee. The counsel of the bondbolders, Mr. Charles F. South mayd, made a statement as to what was best to do ests. He stated that in 1870 the lease which the Penn sylvania Railroad then held was amended, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company agreeing to pay 30 per cent of the gross earnings of the road, but if the 30 per cent fell short of 7 per cent interest, the road was to pay the interest on \$15,821,000, that being the maximum of the mount in which the boudholders were interested. On April I the Pennsylvania Railroad refused to pay the

April 1 the Pennsylvania Railroad refused to pay the required rental for this month, and a meeting of the bondholders had in consequence been called to enact some measures for their protection.

Mr. Southmayd delivered an elaborate opinion as to the relations of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Company to the Pan Bandle and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, and stated that the latter Company mas not directly guaranteed the payment of the interest of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central first mortgage bonds. He indicated the several measures open to bondholders to enforce their rights, and recommended a union of interests in order to make an equitable and judicious settlement with the Pennsylvania Company.

SOUTHERN VIRGINIA RAILROAD ELECTION. FRONT ROYAL, Va., April 6. - The stockolders of the Southern Virginia Railroad Company met here to-day and elected the following Board: President, Wm. McLellan; Directors, A. R. Boteler, W. H. Frayers, J. L. Hoof, M. L. Broyce, M. B. Buck, John W. Ashby, M. Spitter, H. B. Hansberger, John Kelly, J. J. Hubley.

PACIFIC MAIL EXTRA STEAMERS.

The Pacific Mail directors say that they have received offers from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to use the spare steamers of the former Company in the American line of steamers which now run from Philadelphia to Liverpool. Should this offer be accepted, the American line will run alternately from New-York and Philadelphia to Liverpool and Antwerp.

CAPTURE OF RAILWAY FREIGHT THIEVES.

Sr. Louis, April 6 .- As Conductor Wagner was bringing a freight train to St. Louis on the Indian-apolis and St. Louis Railread this morning, he noticed when near Mattoon, Ill., two boxes of boots being thrown from the train, and upon making search he discovered five men in one car. but they escaped. After going a few miles further he discovered two cars loaded with merchandise open, and in the next car he found eight men secreted. Two of them jumped out and escaped, but with the assistance of the brazemen he succeeded in holding the doors of the cars and bringing the other six to East St. Louis,

where they were delivered to the police. They gave their names as William Cosiek, William Moor, Joe Bran-non, E4. Collins, John Donahoe, and John Doyle.

#### LABOR TROUBLES.

THE RIOTOUS MINERS.

NO ADDITIONAL INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED IN PHILA-DELPHIA FROM THE COAL-FIELDS-A SPECIAL FORCE OF POLICEMEN SENT TO LEHIGH COUNTY AGAINST THE ADVICE OF COAL OPERATORS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.-This morning the coal operators of this city were in receipt of no addi-tional information from the coal-fields. Prominent dealers in coal stated that the leaders of the Miners' Union were trying hard to keep their men quiet, and prevent them from violating the laws. It would do more harm than good, it was said, to send additional policemen to help queil the disturbance. Such a movement would tend to aggravate the miners. If things came to a crisis, a large and imposing force of military, which would inspire the miners with respect, would be the only safe means to prevent riot. The miners would dis-regard any efforts of the special policemen to control em. It was not advisable, however, to send soldiers them. It was not advisable, however, to send soldiers into the mining regions. The difficulty could and ought to be settled by a compromise, in which both sides should give way a little.

A special force of 130 policemen were selected here to-lay for service in Lebisch County, and started for Allendard this morning, under charge of a number of coal operators, to prevent any forther destruction of property or interference of mining by strikers in that section.

#### THE LOWELL SPINNERS.

TRIRERS FIRM IN MAINTAINING THEIR DEMANDS-SPINNERS TO BE SENT BACK TO ENGLAND IN CASE OF A GENERAL LOCK-OUT-MULES TO BE SUPERSEDED BY OTHER MACHINERY.

Lowell, Mass., April 6.-The mule spinners t their meeting last might determined to resist the cor-orations, and are preparing to send many of their umber back to England should a general lock-out cur. In case of this culmination about one-third of the operatives of the incorporated companies of the city will be turned out of employment. If the mule spin-ners leave an effort will be made to supersede the mules by other machinery answering the same purpose, but if manufacturing, cannot be done with profit with other machinery, the manufacturers say that the mills will be idle. This is the present outlook and determination from the manufacturer's standpoint.

### THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

AMENDMENT TO THE RAILFOAD AND CANAL ACT-CARE AND EDUCATION OF THE DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND-POWER OF MUTUAL LOAN AND BENEFIT ASSOCIATIONS TO HOLD AND SELL BEAL ESTATE.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] TRENTON, April 6 .- President Taylor introduced a supplement to the act respecting railroads and canals. It makes it lawful for the stockholders of may corporation organized under the General Railroad law, r authorized to purchase any vallroad, canal, turnpike, or plank road, and the corporate rigats, hoerties, privileges, and franchises of the corporation owning the same, to agree in writing that the holders of any bonds of the new or purchasing corporation, thereafter issued and secured by mortgages on the property and franing at all meetings of the stockholders of said corporation, either for election or other purposes, in the same manner as if such persons were stockholders of each corporation. Senator Stone introduced a supplement to the charter of Rahway, changing the compensation of the Auditor and Treasurer. Senator Sewell introduced a supplement to the act regulating procedure in criminal cases. The bill makes any two or more of the Judges of the Court of Common Picas of Camden County

county. When the bill to provide suitable accommodations for the education of the deaf and dumb, the blind and the that portion which appropriates the proceeds of all the notes of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company now notes of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company now in the hands of the Riparian Commissioners, and amounting to \$500,000, towards the payment of the costs and expenses of said building. Senater Potts's amendment was lost, and the bill passed to its third reading. The bill to repeal the third section of the act of the New York and Long Branch Railroad, and enabling them to consolidate with the Central, Southern and the Monmouth Agrical-tural Railroads, was passed—Yeas, 13; Nays, 7. The supplement to the act for the trial of small causes was also passed, and the supplement to the act constituting the National Guard. The Senate confirmed Mr. John G. Reed of Camden as a Commissioner of the Insane Asylum at Morristown, vice Franklin M. Fercott, dead.

In the Assembly, Mr. Ranc's bill to publish the State laws in the number of assemblymen was defeated. The Hadson County of Assemblymen was defeated. The Hadson County of the purpose of the Committee on Corporations for the purpose of en. The Housen County Rolls but was recommitted to the Committee on Corporations for the purpose of amendment. Mr. Scovel introduced a supplement to an act incorporating mutual loan and benefit associations, giving them authority to hold real estate morigaged to them by way of security and the right to dispose of it.

# THE LADY WASHINGTON TEA-PARTY.

IMMENSE CROWDS AT THE ACADEMY-SUCCESS OF THE ENTERTAINMENT.

So much has been done during the past Winter for charity sake that even the energetic gentle men having charge of the St. John's Guild did not anticipate the success which crowned their labors at the Academy of Music last evening. It was the manner, however, in which the affair was gotten up that drew the crowd which has found no parallel in this

On an ordinary ball evening it is seidom that carriages block Trving Place before 10 o'clock. Last even ing, however, they came rolling up at 8:30 p. m., and by 9 o'clock the entire dress circle of the Academy was crowded with people Lively strains of music announced the opening of the festivities, and still no one was permitted to go upon the floor, the various entrances being stontly guarded by policemen, who found it difficult to restrain the crowd that by this time was filling the misles. To the great relief of every one present the curtain arose at 10 o'clock, when a number of tadies and gentlemen gave an excellent representation of Huntington's Republican Court. Gen. Washington was represente by Luther B. Wyman of Brooklyn. The tableaux over, the attention of the audience was fixed upon an array of tables which were placed along the wall in a manner, however, so close that the mass of people who crowded upon them entirely prevented the greater part of the andicace from seeing anything at all. The jam during the tea-drinking was immouse, resulting in one or two "States" breaking down under the pressure. While the tea-drinking was in progress there was a good deal of waltzing, but, owing to the crowd, the programme could not be strictly adhered to. Among the people present were Gen. Duryen. Commissioner Disbecker, Miss. Loring Andrews, George Law, jr., F. A. Conking, David Dudley Field, Col. Charles A. Spencer. Thomas E. Porter, Theo. Moss, James S. White, the Rev. Mr. Wiswall, Andrew W. Leegatt, the Eev. Dr. Weston, Eugene M. Earl, representing Alex. Hamilton, Col. S. W. Cooper, Geb. Ward, and Capt. Stewart.

Following are the names of the ladies who presided over the tables, representing the 13 original States:

New York, Mrs. Thos. E. Brown; New Hampsbire, Mrs. Oscar Tibbals; Massachusetts, Mrs. D. A. S. McDonald; Connecticut, Mrs. Kirtland; Rhode Liland, Mrs. Geo. A. Albro; Peonsylvania, Mrs. Lewis; New-Jersey, Mrs. W. H. Wiley; Delaware, Mrs. Geo. Brown; Maryland, Mrs. W. A. Corkhin; Virginia, Mrs. D. R. F. Weir; North Carolina, Miss Newcomb; South Carolina, Mrs. Taimer; Georgia, Mrs. Chas. C. Leeds. the attention of the audience was fixed upon an array

THE CINCINNATI MAY MUSICAL FESTIVAL. CINCINNATI, April 6.-The sale of season tickets for the May Musical Festival began this mornwere furnished with coffee and sandwiches by their friends. The day's sale was than double that of the first day than double that of the first day two years ago. Orders for seats are pouring in by mail and telegraph from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Balti-more, Cheago, Cleveland, St. Louis, and many other cities. The rehearsals of the orchestra and chorus are progressing steadily, with a promise of far greater suc-cess than was attained two years ago.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 6 .- United States District Attorney, in obedience to a recent order of the Government, to-day commenced a suit in the United States Circuit Court against the Kansas Pacific Railroad and the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Radroads, to recover five per cent net earnings due the Government.

RECAPTURE OF PRISONERS. THENTON, N. J., April 6 .- Two of the prisoners who escaped out of the State Prison, Fitzg and Simpson, have been recaptured. Four are still at

#### THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

THE DEMOCRATS GENERALLY SUCCESSFUL. THE CONNECTICUT STATE GOVERNMENT, LEGISLA-

TURE AND A MAJORITY OF THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION DEMOCRATIC - THE REPUBLICANS GENERALLY DEFEATED IN THE OHIO MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS-MICHIGAN REPUBLICAN BY LARGE MAJORITIES.

The elections held on Monday resulted in substantial Democratic victories in every State except Michigan. In Connecticut the present Democratic

State Government has been reflected, Gov. Ingersoll leading the ticket with a plurality of over 8,000 and a majority of nearly 6,000. The Democrats have also gained two Congressmen, and retain control of the Legislature by decreased majorities. In the Ohio municipal elections the Democrats generally carried the day. Toledo being the only important city in which the Reyublicans proved successful. The Republican State ticket in Michigan, according to present advices, received a greater majority than was given for Gov. Bagley last year. Benjamin F. Graves, the nominee of both parties, was reflected to the Supreme and Isaac Marston (Rep.) chosen to fill the present vacancy in the same court. The majority of the latter, it is supposed, will reach about 15,000, or some 9,000 more than the Republican plurality for Governor in 1874. The Republicans also elected Samuel S. Walker and Byron M. Cutcheon as Regents of the State University, and returned 11 out of the 21 Circuit Court Judges.

#### THE ADMINISTRATION DEFEAT IN CON-NECTICUT.

RE-ELECTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE GOVERN-MENT-A GAIN OF TWO CONGRESSMEN BY THE DEMOCRATS-THE LEGISLATURE DEMOCRATIC BY

The latest returns from Connecticut, while more definite than those published yesterday, do not materially change the reported results. All of the members of the present Democratic State Government have been reflected, Gov. Charles R. Ingersoll having a plurality of over 9,000 over James Lloyd Greene, the Administration candidate, and a majority of about 7,000 over all opponents. In the XLIVth Congress the Democrats will have three members out of four, a gain of two over their representation in the XLIIId Congress. The State Legislature, like that of last year, is Democratic in both branches by decreased majorities. A summary of

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES. Below the latest returns of the vote for Governor by unties are given, with the official vote of 1874. The returns, which are complete, are sufficiently correct year than ever before. According to the subjoined table, Gov. Charles R. Ingersoit (Dem.) has a plurality of 9,831 over James Lloyd Greene (Rep.) and a unifority of 6,834 over Mr. Greene and Henry D. Smith (Pro.) This is an increase of nearly 4,000 votes over his unjurity of last year, and nearly 1,300 over his plurality in 1974. The increase in the total vote of the State is over 9,000; of this the Democrats have over 6,000. The Demounties, the City of New-Haven alone giving an increase of about 1,500 over Gov. Ingersolt's majority in the city last year. There was a largely decreased Prohillition vote, the total in the State being about 2,300 less than last year. The results given below will probably not be materially changed by the official figures.

		M75			571	
	Lem.	Rep.	Temp.	Dem.	Hep.	Temp.
Counties.	Ingersull.	Greene.	Smith.	Ingerroll.		Smith.
Fairfield		7.003	453	8.274	6,237	544
Hartford		9,634	* 5ess	10.714	8,367	1.033
Latebfield		3.578	172	5,078	3,850	231
Muddlesex		2.952	318	2,893	2,452	5mm
New-Haven.		9.647	503	10.672	9.054	973
New-London		5.760	689	4.687	4,739	891
Tolland		2.678	185	2,000	1,828	207
Windbam		3.231	180	2,419	2,710	153
Tatal	53.785	44.303	2.786	46,755	39,973	4,960

The following summary of the votes for Governor at the past four elections shows at a glance the variations in the party votes and the result of each year's contest:

THE RESULTS IN THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS. The result in the Congressional Districts was a gain two members by the Democrats, Gen. Joseph R. Hawin the 1st and 11d Districts, being defeated for reflec-tion. The majorities for the successful candidates compare as follows with the majorities of 1873 and 1871 Democrats in roman and Republicans in ita

 Old.
 Memberselet.
 1975.
 1873.

 1.
 George M. Landers.
 263 D.
 1.266 R.

 II.
 James Paelps.
 897 D.
 588 R.

 II.
 H. H. Starkweather.
 372 R.
 1.764 R.

 IV.
 Wm. H. Barnum.
 2.180 D.
 1.764 D.

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THE LEGISLATURE.

The Republicans have gained in both branches of the State Legislature, the greatest gam being in the lower House. According to the latest advices the Senate will be composed of 15 Democrats and 6 Republicans, while the House will be Democratic by about 25 majority. Last year the Democrats had a majority of 13 in the Senute, 45 in the House, and 58 on joint ballot. The following is a list of State Senators elected (Democrats

NIL F. W. Bruggerhof.
XIII. Thos. S. Marlor. XIV. Lacius Briggs. XV. Harvey B. Steale, XVII. Samuel L. Bloze. XVIII. Dattiel Browster. XVIII. Wm. H. Fowler. XIX. W. W. Wilcox (g'n), XX. W. M. Corbin (c), XXI. O Boward (gain).

THE LATEST RETURNS. HARTFORD, April 6 .- The vote in the Con-

estonal Districts is as follows: IsT DISTRICT. - Hawley (Rep.), 12.94; Landers Dem.), 13.633; Lyon (Pro.), 226, Landers's plurality, 9; majority, 263. HD District.—Kellogg (Rep.), 13,804; Phelps (Dem.), 342; Harrington (Pro.), 611; Phelpe's plurality, 1,508;

majority, 337.

HID Distruct.—Starkweather (Rep.), 8,301; Foster (Dem.), 8,651; Palmer (Pro.), 478; Starkweather's plurality, 830; majority, 372.

IVTH DISTRICT.—Hubbard (Rep.), 11,672; Barnum (Dem.), 14,287; Hedge (Pro.), 476. Barnum's plurality,

The total vote of the State on Congressmen is, Republican, 47,311; Democratic, 51,113; Democratic maority, 2,012, or 4.6.2 less than on the vota for Governor.

The State Senate will stand 15 Democrats to 6 Repubicans. The House is 109 Republicans to 133 Democrats and 1 Independent. Last year the Senate stood 17 Democrats to 4 Republicans, and the House 99 Republicans and 142 Democrats.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL JEWELL'S ! XPLANATION OF THE DEFEAT.

Washington, April 6.-Postmaster-General Jewell returned from Connecticut this morning. He attributes the defeat of the Republicans to a lack of or-

#### THE NEWS IN NEW-YORK. POLITICAL VIEWS OF THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN

CONNECTICUT-A REBUKE TO THE OFFICE-HOLD-ERS WHO CONTROL REPUBLICAN POLITICS IN THAT STATE. The result of the Connecticut election and

the pardon of James H. Ingersoll by the Governor were the principal topics of conversation among the politi cialls yesterday. The Connecticut election was accepted by both sides as a sharp rebuke to the Administration. On the part of the Republicans the defeat of Gen. Hawley was deplored as taking from Congress a man whom the party and the country could ill afford to lose. Many moderate Republicans expressed the opinion that the party's having been too heavily weighted by its platform, which was in good part the production of office-holders or those directly under their influence, while the nominee for Governor instead of strengthening the ticket was a positive drawback. The Democrats were proportionately elated over the sweeping victory, and declared that it was an carocat of what might be expected of the great majority of the States so long as the present administration is in power. Particular stress was laid on the fact that special efforts had been made by the

Administration and its supporters to carry the State, and that under the circumstances the overwhelming defeat was a special rebuke to Gen. Grant and the effice-holders who have controlled Republican politics.

office-holders who have controlled Republican politics.

A regular meeting of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County was held last night. There was a full attendance of members, and amoug those present were ex-Register McLaughlin, County Clerk Herman, ex-Street Commissioner McLaughlin, and James Shevlin, Keeper of the Penitentiary. The following resolutions were offered by Theodore N. Melvin:

Resolved, That the General Committee bereiv ofers its heatty constitutions to the neode of Connecticut on the triumph of the Democratic theat in that State resteriar.

That this fresh critique of the loyalty of Connection to Democratic principle continues keep and instills new vigor in the friends of constitutional government.

should emutate.

Mr. Meivin in presenting his resolutions made a long speech, in which be declared that the Democratic victory in Connecticut was a rebuke to Grantism and corruption. The resolutions were adopted.

# THE OHIO ELECTIONS.

#### COMPLETE VICTORY OF THE DEMOCRATS AND LIBERAL REPUBLICANS IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 6 .- Our election yesterday resulted in a Democratic and Liberal Republican victory. N. P. Payne has been elected Mayor and the lentire city ticket by an average majority of 2,000 or more. The Administration press and the Govroment officials urged their supporters to the polls, de claring that the result of this election would settle the contest for next Fall in this State. They used money and promises lavishly, yet their defeat is complete The Council will stand-Democrats, 19; Republicans, 19. THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY IN CINCINNATI OVER

FIVE THOUSAND. CINCINNATI, April 6 .- The complete returns of the election in this city yesterday give the following majorities:

Johnson (Dem ), for Mayor, 5,358. Lindermann (Citizen), for Judge of the Police Court,

Callahan (Dem.), for Prosecuting Attorney, 4,419. Strong (Dem.), for City Solicitor, 4,590. Hilb (Dem.), for Trustee of the Water Works, 3,332. Ligowsky (Dem.), for City Treasurer, 2,680. Buchanan (Deto. and Rep.), for Director of the Infirmary, 36.105.

Wagner (Dem.), for Wharlmaster, 3.232. Rowencamp (Dem. and Rep.), for Justice of the Peace

A DEMOCRATIC MAYOR FOR COLUMBUS. COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 6 .- The official returns show that Heitman (Dom.), for Mayor, is elected by 618 majority. The Democrats elect all the other city

offic rs, and five out of cleven Councilmen. THE REPUBLICANS SUCCESSFUL IN TOLEDO. Toledo, Ohio, April 6 .- Later returns make Marcy's (Rep.) majority for Mayor 163, with an average Republican amjority of 600. The Democratic majority in

October was 615. The Republicans have two majority on joint bullet in the Council. THE RESULT IN OTHER TOWNS AND CITIES. CINCINNATI, April 6. - The Democrats elected their ticket in Zanesville, Troy, Lima, Bueyens, Crestline, Dayton, Wooster, and all excepting Mayor in Chillicothe. In Springfield, Xenia, Urbana, Mausfield, Wilmington, Youngstown, New-Vienna, and London the

Republicans and Independents were successful. CLEVELAND, April 6.-The Democrats carry Tiffin, Akrou, Sandusky, Asatabula, Norwalk, and Tremont. The Republicans carry Elyria, Alliance, and Salen. In Paincaville the issue was principally on the liquor question, in which the Anti-Temporance ticket was generally successful.

#### ELECTIONS IN OTHER STATES. RE-ELECTION OF THE CHIEF-JUSTICE OF WIS-

CONSIN. MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 6 .- Edward G. Regan was to-day elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. In the Milwankee Circuit David W. Small was reflected Judge. The election had no political significance.

THE MICHIGAN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS. Tolepo, O., April 6 .- At Adrian, Mich., yesterday, the Democrats elected Kimball for Mayor, and the balance of the ticket was about equally divided between Democrats and Republicans. At Coldwater, Mich., the Democrats elected their Mayor, and the Republicans the rest of the ticket.

AN INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC VICTORY AT PORT JERVIS.

PORT JERVIS. N. Y., April 6 .- Frank Abbot, Independent Democrat, was elected President of this village to-day over Geo. Broadhead, Regular Democrat, and D. Holbrook, Republican, by a majority of 40. Mr. Abbot's election was largely due to his indefatigable chorts during the continuance of the recent ice gorge at this place.

#### COMMENTS OF THE PRESS. EFFECTS OF THE THIRD TERM LOAD.

EFFECTS OF THE THIRD TERM LOAD.

From The New Fork Result (Ind.)

The result of the Connecticut election gives the Democratic party no reason for discouragement if its leaders will have the wisdom to abjure Bourbonism once for all, and if their opponents shall persist in their allegiance to Grant in spite of his third-term aspirations. In New-Hampshire the Ecophicans repudiated the third term and recovered the State. By pursuing the same course they night have recovered Connecticut, whereas, in consequence of indersing Grant, they have barely made a small reduction of the Democratic majority of last year. If in next Fall's elections the Expublicans resolutely and unequivocally throw Grant's turd-term aspirations overboard, the renewed business activity which must by that time have taken place will emble them to recover a great deal of the ground they lost last year. They might have done better in Connecticut than they did in New-Hampshire if they had cast off the breaty load of Grantism with which they were handlesspeed.

A GLORIOUS TRIUMPH.

# A GLORIOUS TRIUMPH.

The Democratic party has triumphed in Con-The Democratic party has triumphed in Connecticut and triumphed glori maty. It has held all his previous gains, of which the result was to cleet Ingersoil to the Governorship and Eaton to the Federal Senate, and it has done much more. The most sanguine Democrats, the most ardent epponents of Grantism did not surpass in their hopes what the good people of Connectical vesterday wrought by their votes. For a tag end to these remarks we may observe the Democracy of Connecticut did not yesterday think fit to accept THE TRIBLINE'S advice to "scratch" nor to chew the cut of its discontent over the late promotion of Senator Eaton, nor to cast so much as the glean that irradiates the scales of a dying shad upon the Third-Party politics which The Eccning Post, The TRIBUSE, The Herald and their less truly rural conferes of the Independent press have been laboring to bring to birch and being with today's suntise.

# A DEMAND FOR A CHANGE.

A DEMAND FOR A CHANGE.

From The N. F. Express (Dem.)

A clean Democratic sweep, almost, from old Connecticut is the event of the day. It is more than was expected in most quarters, and equals the best expectations of the sanguine. The moral of it is a fresh rebuke to the Federal Administration, a fresh complaint of the late Congress, a new evidence that there ought to be a change of men and measures. The election in Connecticut means that the Espublicans are to go out of power, and that the Democrats are to come in. Nothing can now prevent this but the most suicidal policy, and after a dozen years of minority and defeat the ascending party ought to be above any of those political mistakes which are very apt to be considered as blunders and as crimes. Adhere to principle, honesty and economy, elevating no man to office who cannot stand these tests of character, and all will be well.

THE LESSON A SIMPLE ONE.

THE LESSON A SIMPLE ONE.

From The New York Ecratog Post (Rev.)
He must be a dull politician who cannot apply the "lesson." By taxing advanced ground in favor of party reform, the Republicans in New-Hamp-shire were enabled to regain much they had lost. By their reactionary course in Connecticut they failed to regain anything, and lost a little more. The New-Hampshire policy, adopted everywhere, might have se-cared for them general success. The Connecticut policy can prove only fatal throughout the country.

# A REBUKE TO GRANTISM.

The Connecticut Democracy may well regard this triumph as glory enough for one day. It is the response of the people of that State to the Infamous policy of Grant's Administration and the corrupt and oppressive legislation of the last session of Congress.

ONLY WEAK-KNEED REPUBLICANS DISCOUR-

From The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser (Adm. Rep.) The Democratic rooster, who was taken alarmingly ill during the recent New-Hampshire election, was again on his pins this morning. He crows loud and lustily, but it is by no means certain that his vocalization is the precursor of dawn. There have been several alarms of this kind, and they have turned out

### PRICE FOUR CENTS. FOREIGN NEWS.

THE CATHOLIC CONTROVERSY IN EUROPE. A REPLY BY THE REV. DE. NEWMAN TO MR. GLAD-STONE'S LAST PAMPHLET.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 6, 1875. A reply of the Rev. Dr. Newman to Mr. Gisdatone's last paper, entitled "Vaticanism," is published to-day. Dr. Newman quotes from various authorizes in order to prove that the Pope is not infal lible in subject-matter in which the conscience is of supreme authority. Therefore, he says, a dead-lock between the conscience and the Pope is impossible.

REPORT THAT THE POPE WILL COME TO AMERICA IF IT SHOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE FOR HIM TO RE

MAIN IN ROME. PARIS, Tuesday, April 6, 1875.

The Rome correspondent of the Journal des Debats, writes to that paper that the Pope will take up his residence in the United States if it should become impossible for him to remain in Rome, and says it was with a view to such possible emergency that Architshop Mc-Closkey was elevated to the Cardinalate.

#### THE BRITISH BUDGET.

STATEMENT TO BE PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUES.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 6, 1875. The Budget about to be presented by Mr. Lowe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to Partiament, it is stated will give the following satisfactory exhibit of the unances for the theal year ending March 31,

1875: Total revenue from all sources £24 527.000
Excess over the estimate £29.000
Total expenditures 74.000
Less than the estimate £30.000
The reduction of expense and excess of receipts gives
the Government a surplus of £1,53,000.

MR. CARLYLE'S ESSAY ON JOHN KNOX. The first article in Fraser's Magazine for April. on "The Portraits of John Knox," is by Mr. Thomas Carlyle. It treats of the various portraits of Knex, but is also no essay on Knox himself. Theodore Beza, the friend of Calvin, published in 1680 a book on illustrious men, including what purported to be a portrait and memotr of " Johannes Cnexus." Mr. Carlyle's article is based on this book. Of the portrait and memoir be

says:

Here is a gentieman seemingly of a quite apeptic, not to
say stolid had thoughtless frame of mind; much at his
case in Zion, and content to take things as they come, if
only facy will let him sleep in a whole skin, and digest
his victuals. Knox, you can well perceive, in all his
writings and in all his way of life, was emphatically of writings and in all his way of life, was empiratically of Scottish build: eminerally a national speciment—in fact, what we night demonstrate the most. Scottish of Scott, and to this day typical of all the qualities which belong nationally to the very choicest Scottishen we have known or had clear record of; atmost sharpness of discern-ment and discrimination, courage enough, and, what is still better, no particular consciousness of courage, but a readiness in all simplicity to do and done whatso-ever is commanded by the inward voice of native man-hood; on the whole a beautiful and simple but complete incompetibility with whatever is false in word or conduct; inextrable contempt and detestation of what in modern species is called number. Nothing hypocratical, founds, incompatibility with whatever is false in word or conduct, inexorable contempt and detestation of what in modern speech is called numbers. Nothing hypocritical, founds, or untime can find harbor in this man; a pure and mainly stient tendernoss of affection is in him, touches of constitution are not wanting under his severe austerity; an occasional growl of sarcastic indipation against malfressness, faistly, and stupicity; indeed, secretly an extensive fund of that disposition, kept mainly silent, though inwardly in daily exercise; a most clear-cut, hardy, distinct, and effective main; fearing God and without any other fear. Of all this you in your search for the smallest trace in this poor loop of Beza's. No feature of a Scottish man traceable there, nor indeed, you would eay, of any man at all; an entirely inspid, expressionless individuality, more like the nor Indeed, you would easy of any man at all; as enirely insipid, expressionless individuality, more nike the
worden figure-head of a ship than of a living and working man; highly unacceptable to every physiconomic
reader and knower of Johannes Chozus Giffordiensis
Scotus. Under these circumstances it is not a surprise,
and is almost a consolution, to find that here has a sittile knowledge of Koor's hiography as of his natural
fuce. Nothing here, or hardly anything but a blotch of
ignorant confusion.

In regard to Knox himself, Mr. Carlyle says:

ignorant contension.

In regard to Knox himself, Mr. Carlyle says:

The grand Italian Daute is not more in earnest about this inscrutable Immensity than Knox is. There is in Knox throughout the spirit of an old Hebrew Prophet such as may have been in Moses in the Desert at sight of the Burning Bush; spirit almost altogether unique among modern men, and along with all this in singular neighborhood to it, a sympathy, a valled tenderness of heart, valted but deep and of pheroing vehemence, and heart, valted but deep and of pleroing vehemence, and heart, valted but deep and of pleroing vehemence, and in whatever is ridiculous, in fact a fine vein of humor, which is wanting in Daute. It may surprise many a reader if we designate John Knox as a "Man of Genius," and truly it was not with what we call "Literature," and its narmones and symmetries, addressed to man's imagination, that Knox was ever for an hour concerned; but with practical trulis alone, addressed to man's immest Beilef, with immutable facts, accepted by him, if he is of leyal heart, as the daily voices of the Eternal—even such in all degrees of them. It is therefore a still higher title than "Man of Genius" that will belong to Knox; that of a heaven-inspired seer and heroic leader of man. But by whatever is noblest in literature and in far higher things. His books, especially his "History of the Reformation," if well read, which unfortunately is not possible for every one, and has grave preliminary discutties for even a Scottisi reader, still more for an Eaglish one, testify in parts of them to the linest qualities that concern the religious side of man's soul. It is ready a loss to English and even to universal literature that Knox's hasty and strangoly interesting, impressive, and peculiar book, called the "History of the Reformation in Scotland," has not been rendered far more extensively legible to serious mankind at large than is hitherto the case.

The interviews of Knox with the Queen are what one

tween Knex and Mary of Scotland: The interviews of Knox with the Queen are what one yould most like to produce to readers; but unfortu-

The interviews of Kind what the coverage would must like to produce to readers; but unfortunately they are of a tone which, explain as we might, not one reader in a thousand could be made to sympathize with or do instituce to in behalf of Knox. The treatment which that young, beautiful, and high chief personage in Scotland receives from the rigorous Knox would be a continued to the course of most modern then seem irreverent, cruet, almost obstants. Here haves than elsewhere Knox proves himself—nere more than anywhere bound to do it—the flebrew Prophet in complets perfection; refuses to soften any expression or to call anything by its milder name, or in short for one moment to forget that the Eternal God and His Word are great, and that all class is little, or is nothing; may if it set itself against the Most High and His Word, is the one frightful thing that this world exhibits. It is never in the least ill-tempered with her Majestry but sie cannot move him from that fixed conter of all his thoughts and notions; Do the will of God, and tresuble at nothing; do against the will of God, and the most hat, in the Immensity and the Eternity around you, there is nothing but matter of terror. Nothing can move Knox here or closurer from that shanding ground; no consideration of Queen's scepters and armies and authorities of men is of any efficacy or dignity whatever in comparison; and becomes not beautiful but horrible, when it sets itself against the Most High.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS. PRUSSIAN COMPLAINT OF THE PASTORALS OF

BELGIUM BISHOPS. LONDON, April 7-5:20 A. M. A special dispatch from Paris to The London

Times says: The Prussian note to Belgium concerning the pastorals of the hishops and other matters of offense, after enumerating the causes of complaint, adds: "It is scarcely possible that the laws of Belgium cannot enable the Government to stop undertakings which might after its relations with neighboring States. Neutral States which wish to preserve the advantage of their position should carefully avoid anything which might after principle of neutrality which is the basis of their existence. If Belgian laws do not contain the authority necessary to obtain the legitimate satisfaction claimed by the German Government, the latter hopes Belgium will supply the deficiency by fresh legislation."

The Times's correspondent gives the substance of Belgium's answer, which refutes the claims put forward, and reminds Germany that the pastoral letters com plained of were published at the beginning of the struggle in Germany against the Pope, and ought new to be forgotten. The address of sympathy to the imprisoned Bishop of Paderborn, another griev ance alleged by Germany. Belgium insists was the act of individuals, not of an organized society. The answer continues: Germany previously thanked the Belgian authorities for their conduct in the matter of the Duchesne plot, an investigation into which is still proceeding The Belgian laws are sufficient for the suppression of actual offenses, but offenses of intention cannot be repressed. The liberty enjoyed by Belgium is drawn from the very vitals of the nation. The attitude of this people has always excited admiration. They have given an example of liberty allied to order. Independent and neutral Belgium has never done anything, netwithstanding the incresant intercourse between the two countries, that could alter its relations with a friendly pation which guarantees her independence.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 6.-W. H. Garfield of